The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,676.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year "	" 24
Three Months "	" 14
One Month "	" 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or dated free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	" 2 8
Third do	" 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	" 0 2½ As. a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

on the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship PAYNA, 1,780 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. A. Hassard, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 18th September 1873, at 4 P.M.

September 1873.		September 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	18	Leave Tuticorin	26
" Rutnagherry	19	" Colombo	27
" Vingoria	19	" Galle	28
" Goa	20		October.
" Carwar	20	" Negapatam	1
" Mangalore	21	" Madras	3
" Cannanore	22	" Coconada	5
" Tellicherry	22	" Vizagapatam	6
" Calicut	23	" Bimlipatam	6
" Beypore	23	" Gopanlpore	7
" Cochin	24	" False Point	9
" Alleppy	24	Arrive CALCUTTA	10

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers this line hereon for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry, Bangalore, and Madras, as they can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHEER, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. PUNJAUR, 1,079 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 10th September 1873, at 2 P.M.

Sept. 1873.		Oct. 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	10	Leave BUSREH
" Kurrachee	14	" Fao
" Guadur	15	" Koweit
" Muscat	17	" Muscat
" Bunder Abbas	19	" Linga
" Linga	21	" Bunder Abbas
" Bahrein	23	" Bahrein
" Bushire	25	" Guadur
" Fao	25	" Kurrachee
" Mahomerah	26	Arrive BOMBAY
Arrive BUSREH	28	

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, are now in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the S. W. Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, and an Extra Steamer every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The days of departure during the fair Season commencing from 22nd September will be FRIDAY and MONDAY.

The Steam-ship PUNJAUB, 1,079 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 10th September 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 853 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 13th September 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander G. Brett, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 17th September 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE Steam Ship SIR JOHN LAWRENCE will be despatched to the MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, and CALCUTTA, on TUESDAY, the 9th SEPTEMBER, instant, calling at the undermention'd Ports:—

Ratnagherry	Alleppy
Vingoria	Tuticorin
Goa	Colombo
Carwar	Negapatam
Mangalore	Pondicherry
Cannanore	Madras
Tellicherry	Coconada
Calicut	Vizagapatam
Beypore	Bimlipatam
Narakel	Gopanlpore
Cochin	False Point.

For Freight and particulars apply to the Undersigned.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 3rd September 1873.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices of Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their wares on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed upon. The charges will be found on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Plans (&c., according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness and efficacy with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. ROBKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the World by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT, or ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Spasms, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

Wilkinson's Broncho-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic and Liver Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparill with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

Bombay:

Wholesale and Retail Agents. Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Shipping Invoices, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

On Friday, the 12th September, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. KHEDIVE, (3,742 Tons, and 600 H.P.), Captain J. D. Steward, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th September 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 22nd September, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ORISSA, (1,646 tons and 300 H.P.,) Captain W. Fentiman, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 19th September.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 8th September 1873.

DIRECT STEAMERS VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY propose to DESPATCH their LARGEST STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to INDIA DIRECT, via the SUEZ CANAL, as follows:—

Sept. 25	South'pt'n	to Calcutta	Oct. 30	South'pt'n	to Bombay
Oct. 2	"	to Bombay	Nov. 6	"	to Calcutta
" 9	"	to Calcutta	" 13	"	to Bombay
" 16	"	to Bombay	" 20	"	to Calcutta
" 23	"	to Calcutta	" 27	"	to Bombay
			Dec. 4	"	to Calcutta

PASSAGE MONEY TO BOMBAY

FIRST CLASS	£66
SECOND CLASS	£36

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th August 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

ON THURSDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Tapis, &c., &c.

A quantity of White and Green Print.

15 Bales Grey Shirtings, 36 lbs.

10 Cases Coloured Gingham.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 9th September 1873.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SHARES IN THE EAST INDIA BANK.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on SATURDAY, the 13th September 1873, at 12-30 P.M., by order of Nuserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the Eastern Financial Association, Limited, 343 Shares of the East India Bank, which will be sold without reserve in lots to suit purchasers.

SALE of MACHINERY of a Saw Mill, Corrugated Iron and Tile Shed Timbers, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 13th day of September, sale commencing at or about 1 o'clock P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Byculla, behind the Byculla Iron Works, the whole of the machinery, in good working order, of a Saw Mill, consisting of one 24-in. circular saw, driven by 9-in. belt by T. Robinson and Sons, Rochdale, with packings of wood from 1 inch to 2½ inch, and 13 saws (vertical or upright), one self-acting cross-cut hand saw, leather belts, &c. Also a quantity of Iron and other timber, corrugated iron sheds, tile sheds, bundle of brass wire gauze, &c., &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 9th September 1873.

WM. YOUNGER & CO.'S ALES.

INDIA PALE ALE,

DOUBLE STRONG ALE, AND

EXTRA STOUT,

are brewed and bottled under an improved system, and are specially prepared for Indian consumption, with all the care and skill acquired by long experience.

Wm. YOUNGER & CO.'S BOTTLED BEERS for export are only guaranteed genuine when protected by their Patent Capsules, and they are obtainable from most of the leading retail dealers throughout the world.

ESTABLISHED 1749.

ABBEY & HOLYROOD BREWERIES, EDINBURGH.

ANTIPELLICULAIRE versus SCURF and IRRITATION of the HEAD.—Of all the reasons which cause falling off of the hair, greyness, baldness, &c., none are so prolific as Scurf. MAZET and Co.'s ANTIPELLICULAIRE is the only cure certain in its results—an indispensable gem, which, from its fresh and delicate perfume, no toilette-table should be without. On this account it will supersede all pomades as invaluable to young and old, a luxury after the bath, a boon in the nursery, anticorbutic and eradicates pimples. With, regard to hair it is the discovery of the day.

Sold in elegant Toilet Jars, 3s. each.

MAZET and Co., 109, Bishopsgate-street within London.

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *Illustrated London News*, in reference to pure literature, speaks of The Family Herald, that joy to tens of thousands of innocent English households."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *Saturday Review* says: "Its Novels and Tales are quite as well written as the best circulating library stories.

"The Answers to Correspondents cannot be fictitious, a romance and a life history being embodied in almost each of them. The Editor is the confidant and confessor in every station of life."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *Literary Gazette* says: "It must be said of the Family Herald, that in the purest reading of all purely amusing literature; it is indeed a family paper."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *British Quarterly Review* says: "Under the head of 'The Story Teller,' we have novels and tales simpler and purer in structure than in the pages of the other penny serials."

"There are charming verses let into its pages, like sunshine, to brighten them."

"It is well considered with reference to its aims, and is various and amusing, with a fair amount of utility intermixed. Of all those publications we are inclined to consider the Family Herald the best."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *Bookseller* says:—"Farmusing reading, such as may be admitted to one's house-hold without fear of consequences, we can recommend the FAMILY HERALD. You get portions of a well-written novel, a novelette, useful information interspersed throughout, answers to correspondents, alone worth the money, and a variety of other matters, which will make readers either merries or wiser, or perhaps both."

N.B.—The FAMILY HERALD may be had at a small percentage over the published price, of all Booksellers; or direct from W. Stevens, 421 Strand, London, for 14s. per annum, post free.

LEA AND PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the names of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stoppers* and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

NOTICE.

MORSON'S EFFECTUAL REMEDIES

Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

PEPSINE—The popular and professional medicine for indigestion is Morson's Pepsine in pellucid Globules; and as Wine in ½, ¼, and 1-pint Bottles.

CHLORODYNE is of such celebrity that it can scarcely be considered a speciality, its composition being known to practitioners. Many of the Chlorodynes being unequal in strength, Morson & Son have prepared this. Sold in ½ oz., 1 oz. and 3 oz. bottles.

GELATINE—The purest preparation is Morson's.

Carefully packed and shipped. Orders made payable in England.

THOMAS MORSON & SON,

Medallists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions, 31, 33 & 124, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON.

Works—Hornsey and Houseton.

PURE CHEMICALS AND NEW MEDICINES selected, and Shipping Orders executed with care and despatch.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN THE PRESS, a READY RECKONER from 1 Pie to 100 Rupees, progressing pie by pie from 1 pie to 10 Rupees, and rupee by rupee from 10 to 100 Rupees; also a table for converting English into Indian Weight and vice versa. Price Rs. 1-12-0. Orders registered by the Compiler.

ALEXANDER MOORHOUSE, B. B. and C. I Railway Office.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the APPOINTMENT of LOCAL FUNDS EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Shikarpoor Collectorate, has been FILLED UP.

W. FOXTON, Acting Collector of Shikarpoor.

Shikarpoor Collector's Office, 1st September 1873.

NOTICE.—TENDERS for the PURCHASE of the Steamer SIR BARTLE FRERE, as she now lies in Bombay Harbour, will be received by the Undersigned until noon of the 15th instant. This Vessel, of 536-353 Tons Register and 140 Horse-Power, was built under special survey by Messrs. Blackwood and Gordon, of Port Glasgow, in 1865. The right is reserved to reject the highest or any Tender.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

POONA RACE MEETING AND REGATTA OF 1873.

For the convenience of intending VISITORS to the forthcoming RACE MEETING and REGATTA, to be HELD at POONA, 1st and 2nd CLASS ORDINARY RETURN TICKETS to that Station, ISSUED at any Station of this Railway on the 10th and subsequent days, will be AVAILABLE for the RETURN JOURNEY on any day up to and including the 20th instant.

HENRY CONDER, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 8th September 1873.

NOTICE is hereby given, that THUKUR PURSHOTUM OOMERSEY, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, has contracted to SELL to BHIMJEE LALJEE, also of Bombay, Hindoo, the undermentioned property. Any and all persons having any Claim, by way of mortgage, inheritance, sale, gift, or otherwise, in, to, or against the said premises, are hereby required to make the same known to the Undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such Claim.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY, Solicitors for the Purchaser.

Bombay, 8th September 1873.

All that piece or parcel of Fazundaree ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort, Bombay, in an Oart called Telwady, at Wittalwady, in the sub-district of Mendvee, admeasuring 187 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a passage belonging to the abovementioned premises and dividing the same from the Dhurmsala of Thukur Hu jee Jeena, on the west by a passage dividing the same premises from the premises of Eknath Ragoba and Asunta Wit ojee respectively, on the north by the house of Hurrichund Janajee, and on the south by the public passage of the said cart, and which said piece of land is registered in the Books of the Fazundar under Nos. 18 and 19, and which said house is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 91.

WANTED, by a LADY up-country, an EUROPEAN FEMALE SERVANT to take care of Two Children. Apply, stating Terms, to M. L., *Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned, a few Cases VIENNA BEER, in medium sized Bottles, at Rs. 3-8 per dozen.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co

GREAT NORTHERN INDIA Sr. LEGER SWEEP, 1873.

Tickets at Rs. 10 ..... Rs. 23,320 0 0

Deduct—

For Racket Court, Peshawar Vale Hunt, Rawul Pindee Races and Starters 2,696 0 0

Total 20,474 0 0

1st Prize (probable amount)		Rs.	12,960 0 0
2nd "	(ditto	"	4,320 0 0
3rd "	(ditto	"	1,620 0 0

Nos.	Names of Horses.	Drawn by
57	Kaiser	Mr. Glen.
372	Marie Steuart	Black Pudding.
1,459	Gang Forward	The Mussoorie Maniacs.
293	Doncaster	G. H. Law, Moolseim.
1,439	Pa adin	Shapoorjee Janarjee.
2,232	Chandos	Gang Forward.
653	Mendip	Hyderabad Confederacy.
348	Cantinniere	Major Barnett, 9th Regiment.
1,051	Montegue	Baboo Bhickerjee Chunder.
1,402	Negro	The Mussoorie Maniacs.
438	Somerset	W. Olivey.
86	Duke of Cambridge	J. Goldsbury.
265	Andred	Captain Trotman, 60th.
1,344	Cobham	Limping Lazarus.
807	Silver Ring	"N to M."
31	Sir John	Captain Graham, 5th B. C.
1,919	Meter	J. Connor, Mozufferdaur.
1,630	Baron of Westminster	The Mussoorie Maniacs.
333	Corsair	Cash Box.
338	Pendoner	Jack Straw.
1,199	"The Field"	Mr. Colgan.

G. DALRYMPLE HAY.

TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!!

SEASON 1872-73.

THE Undersigned have always on hand the well-known and much appreciated Himalayan

DUMLOTE TEAS,

which have a richness and delicacy of flavour second to no Tea produced in India. These Teas are grown on the same range of Hills as the celebrated KOUSANIE TEAS, and manufactured by men trained under the Chinese Tea Makers on the Dumlote Plantation:—

	Cash.	Credit.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
SOUCHONG, in 1 lb. Packets ..... Per lb.	1 12	2 0
PEKOE SOUCHONG, in 1 and 2 lbs. Packets and 5 lbs. Boxes ..... "	2 0	2 4
PEKOE MIXTURE, in 1 and 2 lbs. Packets and in 5 lbs. Boxes ..... "	2 0	2 4
PEKOE, in 1 lb. Packets ..... "	2 2	2 6
ORANGE PEKOE, in 1 lb. Packets ..... "	2 4	2 8

Purchasers of 25 lbs. and upwards are allowed 10 per cent. discount.

Liberal discount is allowed for Wholesale Purchases.

D. P. BATHA & Co., Sole Agents.

No. 40, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

"BARONIAL" NOTE PAPERS.

BY DOBBS, KIDD, & Co.

A handsome substantial paper for Local Use.

Paper per 5 quire packet.			Sizes.	Envelopes, Square, per 100.
Rs. 1-8	"	"Queen"	5½ by 3½ in.	Rs. 1-6
" 1-12	"	"Albert"	6½ by 3¾ in.	" 1-8
" 2-4	"	"S. Octavo"	7 by 4½ in.	" 1-12
" 2-12	"	"L. Octavo"	8 by 5 in.	" 2-4

5 Quires Paper } Plain .. Rs. 2-8
100 Envelopes. }

Mourning ...Rs. 3-8

STATIONERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

by Dobbs, Kid, & Co., and De la Rue.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

SALE of Messrs. PAYNE & Co.'s WINES and SPIRITS, at further Reduced Prices. See detailed List in MONDAY'S Paper.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

FOR SALE.—MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE, 1st quality ..... Rs. 40 per doz. quarts.

CHANOINE FRERES' DRY CHAM-PAGNE ..... Rs. 36 per doz. quarts.

MARTELL'S BRANDY ..... Rs. 20 do.

HENNESSY'S Do. ..... Rs. 20 do.

BASS' BEER (Edmonds') ..... Rs. 5-12 do.

S. L. MACNAGHTEN.

31, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE, the undermentioned STILL HOCKS, by the well-known FIRM of DEINHARD and Co., Coblentz, specially *selected* for a Gentleman not returned to Bombay. All these WINES are of the finest quality and are offered at low rates to effect a speedy SALE:—

Rudesheimer	at Rs. 29	per doz. qts.
Hochheimer	" 22	" "
Oestrich	" 18	" "
Erbech	" 16	" "
Rheinish	" 13	" "
Winnisgen	" 13	" "

Apply to

BLAY & MACKINTOSH.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 11th August 1873.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

REAL DRY VEUVE CLICQUOT	Rs. 40 per doz. qts.

STILL HOCKS.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 per doz. qts.
Liebfraumilch	" 20 " "
Steinwein	" 20 " "
Rudesheimer	" 24 " "
Marcobrunner	" 30 " "
Hochheimer Victoria Berg	" 30 " "

CLARETS.

St. Estephe Médoc	Rs. 9 per doz. qts.
Chateau de Franda	" 11 " "
Vray Canons	" 18 " "
Chateau Leoville	" 24 " "
Chateau Lafite	" 36 " "

VERMOUTH.

Vermouth	Rs. 12 per doz. qts.

ITALIAN CLARET.

In Barrels of 50 gallons and above Rs. 120 each. The same Wine bottled here at Rs. 6-8 per dozen. " 10 per Cent. Discount on taking 10 dozen.

CHOICE ITALIAN WINES.

Barbera Amaro Secco ... (Still)	Rs. 12	per doz. qts.
Brachetto	" 12	" "
Barolo	" 12	" "
Nebiolo	" 12	" "

BRANDIES.

Tricochs & Co., 1893	Rs. 16 per doz. qts.
Ditto	" 17 " "
G. Martineau	" 18 " "
Blanchy Frères & Co.'s... ...	" 18 " "
H. and C. Balaroque	" 18 " "

BEST SWISS KIRSCHWASSER.

A small quantity on hand. Price Rs. 3 per bottle.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 26th July 1873.

WANTED.

WANTED, several GOOD SURVEYORS for the FULAILI DIVISION, HYDERABAD, SIND. Pay Rs. 50 per mensem and Rs. 25 Travelling Allowance for well-conducted and competent men. The employment will be temporary for probably two years with a prospect of permanency for a proved men. Candidates will be required to present themselves at Poona if necessary for previous examination. No one need apply who cannot level and plot accurately and quickly. Applications accompanied by testimonials to be sent to the Undersigned.

J. E. WHITING, for J. C. POTTINGER, Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Fulaili Division.

7, Conductors' Line, Poona, 4th September 1873.

NOTICES.

TOWN HALL CONCERTS.

The next CONCERT will TAKE PLACE on WEDNESDAY, 10th September, commencing at 8 P.M.

Admittance One Rupee each person, to cover necessary expenses.

HERBERT COPE, Honorary Secretary, Organ Committee.

NOTICE.—Mr. CHARLES H. BYRNE is AUTHORIZED to SIGN our FIRM per procuration from THIS DATE.

PELLY & Co.

Bombay, 5th September 1873.

NOTICE.—Mr. CHARLES EDWARD SMYTH has CEASED to SIGN our FIRM per procuration from THIS DATE.

WHITTLE & Co.

Bombay, 11, Forbes Street, 8th September 1873.

NOTICE.—Mr. ROBERT LEES has been AUTHORIZED to SIGN our FIRM per procuration from 8TH INSTANT.

WHITTLE & Co.

Bombay, 11, Forbes Street, 8th September 1873.

NOTICE.—The EXCHANGE BANKS will be closed from FRIDAY, the 12th, to TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, both days inclusive, for the PATETI and the PARSEE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS,

Bombay, 2nd September 1873.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, HER MAJESTY'S GENERAL TREASURY, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 12th, to TUESDAY the 23rd instant, both days inclusive, on account of PARSEE PATETI HOLIDAYS.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

W. FRASER, Deputy Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 5th September 1873.

WE are THIS DAY CLOSING our FIRM in Bombay, and our late and present Representatives here, Messrs. T. WILSON and ARTHUR C. OLIPHANT, are respectively JOINING the ESTABLISHMENTS of Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, LATHAM, and Co., of Fore Street, and Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, and Co., of Bunhill Row, London.

All sums owing by or to us will be paid or received by Mr. Arthur C. Oliphant at Messrs. Ewart, Latham, and Co.'s Office, signing on behalf of our Firm in Liquidation.

ANTROBUS & Co.

Bombay, 30th August 1873.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in H. M.'s Dockyard, on TUESDAY, the 9th instant, and the days following, a quantity of OLD and UNSERVICEABLE MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings, Old Canvas, Sails, Rope Old Coir and Europe), Booms, Masts, Yards, Old Brass, Copper, Iron and Lead, Teak Rafters, Iron Tanks, Coal Dust, &c. Terms of Sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

G. O'B CAREW, Lieut. late I.N., Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 1st September 1873.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES against Fire on Property in this City and Island, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co., Secretaries and Managers.

THE LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY OF KURRACHEE (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Registered Office of the Company, on ESATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 P.M., at noon, for the transaction of the following business, viz:—

I. To receive and consider the Accounts and Directors' Report for the year ending 31st May last.

II. To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but eligible for re-election.

III. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the COMPANY will be CLOSED from the 6TH to the 13TH INSTANT, both days inclusive.

FLEMING & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

McLeod Road, Kurrachee, 2nd September 1873.

THE COLABA PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of September, at 3 o'clock P.M., to transact the following business:—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts to the 30th June 1873.

2nd. To appoint two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation.

3rd. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration, and to consider any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the COMPANY will be CLOSED from THIS DATE to the 10TH INSTANT, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

For the London, Asiatic, and American Company, Limited,

A. E. ASHLEY, Joint Manager,

Bombay, 3rd September 1873. Secretaries.

VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Rampart Row, on SATURDAY, the 13th September, at 1 P.M., to transact the following business:—

I. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to the 30th June 1873, and to sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

II. To appoint three Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

III. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix his remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 6th to 13th instant, both days inclusive.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 1st September 1873.

THE BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the Company's Mills, Parell, near Lalbaug, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of September 1873, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet of the Company's Accounts made up to 30th June 1873.

2nd. To declare a Dividend.

3rd. To appoint two Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

NURSEY KESSOWJEE, Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent.

Nicol's Building, No. 16 D., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 2nd September 1873.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 3rd DAY of SEPTEMBER 1873 to 17TH DAY of SEPTEMBER 1873 (both days inclusive.)

DESCHAMPS and COMPANY, CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD AND BAGATELLE BOARD MAKERS, GENERAL MANUFACTURERS,

BOMBAY A

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY, 8TH SEPTEMBER.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ..... 1s. 10¾d. to 1s/1d.
Credit Bills, do. ..... 1s. 10 15/16d.
Documents, do. ..... 1s. 11d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight ..... 1s. 10 9/16d.
Credit, do. ..... 1s. 10 11/16d.
Documents, do. ..... 1s. 10½d. to 1s/1d.
Bank Bills, demand ..... 1s. 10 5/16d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99½ to 5/16.
Do demand 100¼

On Madras 30 days' sight 99½
Do. demand 99 15/16

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight, 224.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. 111½
Four & half per cent. ..... 106 3/8 to ½
Four per cent. 104½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) 108
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 105
15 years' Debenture Loans 105½
10 years' do. do. 105
5 years' do. do. 103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan Home Rate 112
Do. Do. Market Rate 112
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872 92
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872... 94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debentures Rs. 417) per Bond ..... 115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand ..... 4½ per cent
First-class do. do. to 2 months' ..... 5½ ,,
Do. do. over 2 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandize ..... 7½ ,,
Cash Credit do. to 2 months' ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. over 2 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. ..... 7½ ,,
Bank Bills ..... 6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper ..... 8½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ..... Rs. 10-2-0
Carolus 220
Mexican Dollars 222
Five-Franc Pieces 224½
Bar Silver ..... 59¾ to 59¾
Gold Leaf 16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch 16-14
Australian Gold ..... 100 touch 16-12

FREIGHT REPORT.

MONDAY, 8TH SEPTEMBER.

Rates are unchanged. Wheat has been shipping by steamer at £2 7 6 to £2 10 6 for Liverpool.

London { Cotton ..... / Cases ..... / Seeds ..... } No ships.
Liverpool { from Ships Cotton ..... £2 5s. 0d. nominal / Wooden Ships ..... £2 0s 0d. nominal. / Myrabolams ..... £1 15s. 0d. nominal. / Oair bills ..... £0 15s. 0d. nominal. / Seeds ..... £2 0s. 0d.
Havre ... { Cotton ..... / Coffee ..... } No ship.
Overland Steamers—
London ..... £3 0s. 0d.
Venice ..... £2 10s. 0d.
Trieste ..... £2 15s. 0d. nom.
Liverpool ..... £2 [illegible]
Havre Cotton ..... £2 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal ... { Wheat ..... £2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d. / Seeds ..... £2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d. / Cotton ..... £2 7s. 6d.
China ... { Steamer Cotton ..... Rs. 20 per ton. / Opium ..... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. / Sailing Ships ..... Rs 4 per bale nominal.
Calcutta ..... Salt ..... Rs. 3½ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ..... Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius ..... Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

MONDAY, 8TH SEPTEMBER.

Market steady for Colaba, Bank of Bombay, and Spinning shares. Other shares quiet.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nom. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	p. a.			
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	92
32,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,430
10,000	500	all	12 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ...	753½ xd
10,000	500	375	12 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	263 xd
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	275
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	410 ml.
40,000	200	all	2½pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C...	150
80,000	250	125	4 p.ct.	National Bank of India..	124
10,000	250	all	12 do	Oriental Bank	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21[illegible]	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237
.....	£20	10[illegible]	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	196
.....	£20	12 10½	do.	Ditto	.....
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19[illegible]	₹	Do. New Shares	.....

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	2,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co.	1,475
2,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	84
750	2,000	2,000	30p.a.	Mazagon Land	800
6,000	1, 0	all	15p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	405

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	80p.a	Alexandra Spinning	1,485
570	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,635xd.
800	2,000	all	...	Bhowanygur M. & P. Co.	1,800
900	1,000	all	60*	Bombay United	1,240
1,800	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	225
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,620
750	2,000	all	200p.a	Great Eastern	2,275
750	1,000	all	...	Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,165
2,500	1,000	all	140p.a	Manockji Petit's	1,345
900	1,000	a	40 p.a	Morarjee Spinning	1,285
900	2,500	all	150p.a	Oriental	3,400
620	2,500	400	216p.a	Royal	2,350
500	1,000	1 all	...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,350

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

180	5,000	2,850	160 p.c	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	1,890
800	2,000	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee..	775
100	500	all	15 pc.	Albert Ginning Co.....	500
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.....	215
182	12,000	11,000	100p.a.	Apollo Press Co.....	6,500
200	2,000	all	200p.a.	Bombay Press Co.....	1,120
200	500	all	50 p.a.	Do New.....	275
300	1,000	1,000	100 p.a.	Broach Cotton Co	700
100	1,500	...	...	Darwar Company.....	1,200
300	1,888	all	40	Colaba Press Co.....	4,500
950	9,000	all	250pc.	East India Press Co.....	3,700
150	8,500	all	500	Fort Press Co.....	5,600
202	2,000	1,800	75 p.c	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	500
900	1,000	all	70 p.c	French Press Co	710
200	6,000	6,000	225 p.c	Hydraulic Press Co.....	2,100
125	5,000	1,467	75 p.c	Imperial Press Co	100
200	400	350	424 p.c	Mofussil Press & G. Co...	670
120	2,500	all	125 p.c	Prince of Wales Press....	1,900
200	1,000	all	...	Rassoon's Press Co.....	900
400	850	750	135 p.c	Scinde Press Co.....	207
190	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited....	1,075
125	1,500	1,350	Rs. 85	Victoria Press, Madras..	1,150
180	850	all	8 pc.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	857
450	...	...	...	Volkart United Press Co.	935

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	105p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,365
1,000	50	11	45p cf	Bombay Gas Company ..	68
500	500	300	15 p.c.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld..	130
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld....	102
1,200	50	all	12 p.c.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co. ...	25
2,000	500	all	45 p.c.	Treacher & Co	425
2,000	250	all	40 p.c.	Viegas Patent Slip Co ..	55

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	95	191	...	Bank of China..... 1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank..... 1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank 1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula..... 1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank 2

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The market has been steady, with no change in values The demand for the interior has begun to show improvement, in consequence of which the dealers are showing more disposition to buy, than hitherto. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

1,750 pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 in. 39 yds. 8¼ lbs.	Rs.	5 11 0
750	,, ,,	40 in. 39 yds. 8¼ lbs.	,,	5 11 0
1,250	,, ,,	40 in. 39 yds. 8¼ lbs.	,,	5 14 0
1,000	,, ,,	40 in. 39 yds. 8¼ lbs.	,,	5 10 0
800	,, ,,	40 in. 39 yds. 6 lbs.	,,	4 3 6
500	,, ,, (fine)	45 in. 39 yds. 9 lbs.	,,	6 13 0
1,200	,, B. O. & W. Prints	24 in. 28 yds.	,,	4 0 0

COTTON.

No telegrams of yesterday's date have come to hand up to the time of writing. There is, however, a rumour prevailing in the bazaar that the Reuter's Message of the 8th instant reports the Liverpool Market as opening firm, with sales 15,000 bales. The market here closed steady without any quotable change in prices. There was more enquiry on European account, but as the sellers refused to sell at our quotations, only a small business was done in Vingorla, Dholleras, and Comrawuttee. The following are our closing quotations :—

Comrawuttee ..... at Rs. 194 to 196
Akole ..... at ,, 202 to 203
Broach, M. G ..... at ,, 200 to 210
Dholleras and Bhownuggur ..... at ,, 193 to 196
Sawpleand ..... at ,, 200 to 202

The undermentioned purchases have taken place yesterday :—

200 candies Dholleras (W. S.) ..... at Rs. 187 to Rs. 191
250 ,, Vingorla ..... at ,, 194
100 ,, Comrawuttee ..... at ,, 194

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
8	Euphrates (s).....	Melville.....	Kurrachee, Sept. 5.
	Transmere.....	Ellis	Liverpool, May 15.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Sunda (s).....	Fraser	China, &c.

The steamer Pearl, to Cutch Mandvee, was entered out for loading yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—8TH SEPTEMBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Bellona, s, 150 bags lead ore, Mowjee Godoo.

FROM LONDON.

Saladin, 15 cases brandy, C Bouneville & Co.
Palermo, 10 cases brandy, C Bouneville & Co.
Virago, s, 5 cases brandy, C Bouneville & Co.
Turkish Empire, 33 cases glassware, John S Elmore & Co.
Caradoc, s, 27 cases sherry, R L Southern & Co; 11 bales straw boards, Volkart Brothers.
Strathclyde, s, 15 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Muncherjee Moola.

FROM TRIESTE.

Flora, s, 12 cases marbles, John S Elmore & Co.

FROM GENOA.

India, s, 40 cases sardines, 2 cases cognac, 1 case Macassar oil, and 3 cases eyelets, John S Elmore & Co.
Persia, s, 5 cases brandy, C Bouneville & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—8TH SEPTEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Sir Charles Napier, 600 bundles coir yarn, Megjee Mooljee.
Flora, s, 20 bales wool, Muthooradass Assaram ; 390 bales cotton, Goculdass Madowjee & Co ; 3 bales wool, Rutonsee Mahadowjee ; 1,350 bags wheat and 100 bales cotton, S Tyebjee & Co ; 123 bags linseed, Goculdass Doongersee.
Khedive, s, 28 bales wool, Damoder Heerjee; 50 bales wool, Cullianjee Pitamber ; 50 bales wool, Govind Canjee ; 16 bales wool, Vundravan Lalloobhoy ; 60 bales wool, Harrydas Gangjee ; 100 bales cotton, Dayal Ruttonsey ; 455 bales cotton, Dewjeebhoy Goolamhoosen & Co ; 3 bales cotton, Goculdas Damoder ; 125 bales cotton, Muthooradass Lawjee ; 22 bales cotton, Hurridas Soonderjee ; 12 bales cotton, Narondas Pursotumdas & Co ; 4 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart & Co ; 100 bales cotton, R L King & Co 100 bales cotton, Heerjee Nagsey & Co ; 20 bales cotton, Dewjee Jadowjee ; 100 bales jute, Sheriff Salemmahomed & Co ; 45 bales wool, Pragjee (Luckhmidas) 45 bales wool, Cullianjee Govindjee ; 30 bales cotton, Shamjee Ludha ; 40 bales wool, J O Yajnik ; 30 bales wool, Ramdas Nathoo.

FOR LONDON.

Khedive, s, 18 bags gall, Hajee Jewa Noormahomed ; 38 cases gum, Ludhabhoy Ebram ; 10 bales skins, Rahimtoola Goolammahomed ; 29 bundles Beeteth, Allibhoy Mahomedjee ; 270 bags linseed, W Nicol and Co ; 31 cwts deer horns, Hajee Woosman Changaney.

FOR HAVRE.

Khedive, s, 83 bales cotton, Mathooradas Lowjee.

FOR VENICE.

Flora, s, 23 bales hides, Volkart Brothers.

FOR SUEZ.

Khedive, s, 3 bundles shawls, Lulloobhoy Moolchund ; 5 cases silk, Behrend Brothers.

FROM TRIESTE.

Flora, s, 150 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Sunda, s, 1 box silver dollars, Jewanjee Nowrojee ; 5 chests opium, Choonilall Guneshdas ; 16 chests opium, Thakerdas Soosomull ; 11 chests opium, Hajee Ezzac Ellias ; 5 chests opium, Jugnath Ramjus ; 24 chests opium, Curimbhoy Ebram.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Sunda, s, 24 chests opium, Luchondas Sewdas ; 23 chests opium, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy ; 22 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 36 chests opium, Tarachund Gunesbamdas ; 11½ chests opium, Lulloobhoy Lilachund.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteriological Observations made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude 18 deg. 53m. 45s. N., Longitude 4h. 31m., 12-3 East. Height of Barometer above the Sea—37 feet.

September.	Means of Observations taken at 6 A.M., 10 A.M., 2 P.M., 4 P.M., and 10 P.M.												"Wind."				Movement in 24 hours.	Rain Gauge 4½ feet above the Ground.
	Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.		Temperature of the Air		Wet-bulb Thermometer		Dew Point.		Relative Humidity of Air.		Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=1.)		Maximum temperature of Air read at 2 P.M.	Minimum temperature of Air read at 6 A.M.	General Direction.			
	In.	O	O	O									O	O			Mls	In.
1	29	696	80	0	77	5	76	6	0883		5	8	82	75	WSW, WSW.	W, W.		
2		679	80	1	77	5	76	6	891		7	6	83	76	WSW, WSW.	SW, W.	350	0·15
3		683	78	9	76	8	76	6	910		8	0	81	77	WSW, W.		402	0·15
4		674	79	5	77	2	76	4	903		7	8	82	76	WSW, SW.		400	0·08
5		679	78	3	76	8	76	3	937		7	0	81	76	SW, WSW, W, WSW.		383	0·32
6		719	76	4	75	2	74	8	953		8	0	79	75	SW, S, SSW, WSW, W.		376	1·76
7		785	79	1	77	1	76	1	893		7	4	81	74	7·43	WSW, WSW.	SW,	362	0·01

Fall of Rain during the Week ..... 2·49
Registered between 1st January and 31st August ..... 61·86

Total Fall of Rain between 1st January and 7th Sept. ..... 64·35

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER. 6.

Young, Captain, 16th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Mhow.
Trestrail, Surgeon-Major, 19th Regiment N. I., on duty, from Poona.
Swinhoe, Captain, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, on duty, from Deesa.

SEPTEMBER 7.

Spencer, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.
Curtois, Captain, 2nd Madras Light Cavalry, on leave, from Madras.
Coles, Lieutenant, 15th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Malligaum.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 8.

Spencer, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Rajkote.
Creagh, Lieutenant-Colonel, 19th Regiment N. I., on leave, to Poona.
Wilkinson, Lieutenant, 83rd Regiment, on leave, to Secundrabad.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, September 6.)

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence :—

Mr H B Goad, District Supt of Police, Moradabad, privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 1st September, 1873.

Mr C W Mellor, Joint Mag and Depy Collr, Meerut, one month and twenty-four days' privilege leave, with effect from the 8th Sept, 1873.

Mr H G Pearse, Asst Mag and Collr, is invested with the powers of a Mag of the 2nd Class, under Sec 20, Act X of 1872, subject to the result of the next examination.

Mr H G Pearse, Asst Mag and Collr, is invested with the powers of a Depy Collr under Acts X of 1859 and XIV of 1863, subject to the result of the next examination.

Privilege leave of absence for two months is granted to Mr R J Clarke, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, Allahabad Provincial Division, with effect from 1st Sept next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr H Gwyther, District Engr, Allahabad Subdivision of the Allahabad Provincial Division, is appointed to officiate as Ex Engr of the latter from the date of Mr R J Clarke takes leave, and in addition to his own duties.

In accordance with orders contained in Irrigation Branch Notification No 01702 I/c, dated 11th July, 1873, Lieutenant H A Yorke, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, joined the Meerut Provincial Division on the 26th ultimo.

PUNJAB ORDERS.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Sept. 4.)

FORESTS.

Mr. W. Shakespear, Asst Comr of Forests, has obtained leave of absence, on medical certificate till 1st Oct 1873, in extension of the leave granted to him in G O No 275F, dated 30th June 1873.

Mr E P Henderson, Asst Commsr, Umballah, has obtained privilege leave of absence for 57 days with effect from the 25th July 1873, or such date as he availed himself of the same.

The following extract from Station Orders by the Officer Commanding at Derah Ghazi Khan, No 388, dated 7th July 1873, is confirmed :—

Asst Surg R Power, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, in Civil Medical charge, having reported his departure to join the 3rd Sikh Infy on the 28th June 1873, Asst Surg O T Duke, 3rd Punjab Cavalry will assume civil medical charge, in addition to his other duties from that date.

Mr G E Wakefield, Offg Depy Commsr, Jhang, is transferred to the Mooltan District as Asst Commsr.

Mr T W H Tolbort, Asst Commsr, Meeanwalee, is appointed to officiate as Depy Commsr of Jhang, with effect from the forenoon of the 29th instant.

Mr R B Francis, Asst Commsr, Gurgaon, received charge, as Supt of the Jail at that Station, from Syad Saffar Hossain, Extra Asst Commsr, on the 8th Aug 1873.

Surg-Maj N J Grant, 5th Ben Cav, is appointed to the civil medical charge of Jhelam during the absence, on privilege leave for one month, of Surg-Maj A J Dale.

Mr A Anderson, Asst Commsr, is appointed Supt of the Jail at Sirsa.

Mr A C Raynor, Extra Asst Commsr, is permitted to resign his appointment from the 15th Sept 1873.

Lieut J B Lindsell, R E, Asst Eng, 2nd grade, Kohat Division, has passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani.

Messrs E T Lang and L F Maclean, Asst Engrs, 2nd grade, attached to the 1st Division, Sirhind Canal, have passed the Collequial examination in Hindustani.

Lieut F Mascall, R E, Asst Engr, 1st grade, attached to the Supig Engr's Office, Lower Bari Doab Circle, has passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani.

Mr E E Oliver, Asst Engr, 1st grade, attached to the Special Survey Division, Western Jumna Canal, is allowed one month's privilege leave, with effect from 1st Sept 1873, or such subsequent dated as he may avail himself of the same.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Leave, from 1st Sept to 30th Oct, is granted to Col J P W Campbell, Comdt, 1st Sikh Infy, to visit Shaik Budin.

With reference to G G O No 733, of 1873, and Punjab Order No 229A, dated 13th March 1873, it is hereby notified that the Examination in Pushtu for Military Officers will take place this year at Derah Ismail Khan and Peshawur about the 10th Nov, and in 1874 on or about the 15th Oct, the text-book being the "Kelid-i-Afghani" as laid down for Civil Officers.

The rewards to military officers for passing in Pushtu remain unaltered.

The examinations for Military Officers in the other Native Languages will be held as prescribed in Military Regulations, Section 23.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

Date.		Mail. closes.	After-packet.
United Kingdom	Sept. 12	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 13	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee..	,, 19	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	,, 20	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
China	,, 22	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.....	,, 25	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Zanzibar	,, 26	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the second half of the current year.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M. Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 1-30 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 1 P.M. Letters presented for registration after that hour will be received up to 3 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps is respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 P.M. up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	4	9 0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 ann. and 4 pie ; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies ; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies ; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The Overland Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

	5½ P.M.		7 P.M.
Friday	Sept. 12	Monday	Nov. 10
,, ...	,, 19	,, ...	,, 17
	7 P.M.		
Monday	Sept. 29	,, ...	Dec. 1
,, ...	Oct. 6	,, ...	,, 8
,, ...	,, 13	,, ...	,, 15
,, ...	,, 20	,, ...	,, 22
,, ...	,, 27	,, ...	,, 29
,, ...	Nov. 3	,, ...	

CHINA MAILS.

The China Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

	6 P.M.		4 P.M.
Monday	Sept. 22	Tuesday	Dec. 2
Tuesday	Oct. 7	,, ...	,, 16
,, ...	,, 21	,, ...	,, 30
,, ...	,, 4	,, ...	Jan. 13
,, ...	Nov. 18		

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Dates of departure from Bombay of the Australian Mail Steamers for the remaining months of the present year :—

Saturday	Sept. 20	Saturday	Nov. 15
,, ...	Oct. 18	,, ...	Dec. 13

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mails from Bombay to Mauritius and Reunion will be despatched as noted below :—

Regular Dates.		*Supplemental Dates.*	
Friday	Sept. 26	Monday	Oct. 6
Monday	Oct. 27	,, ...	Nov. 3
,, ...	Nov. 24	,, ...	Dec. 1
,, ...	Dec. 22	,, ...	,, 29

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

*10th	Sept. 1873.	20th	Oct. 1873.	28th	Nov. 1873.
13th	,, ,,	*24th	,, ,,	*1st	Dec. ,,
17th	,, ,,	27th	,, ,,	5th	,, ,,
22nd	,, ,,	31st	,, ,,	18th	,, ,,
*29th	,, ,,	3rd	Nov. ,,	12th	,, ,,
29th	,, ,,	*7th	,, ,,	*19th	,, ,,
3rd	,, ,,	14th	,, ,,	19th	,, ,,
6th	Oct. ,,	17th	,, ,,	22nd	,, ,,
*10th	,, ,,	*21st	,, ,,	26th	,, ,,
13th	,, ,,	24th	,, ,,	29th	,, ,,
17th	,, ,,				

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

Mails will be despatched as under :—

Friday ..... Sept. 26 Monday ..... Nov. 24
Monday ..... Oct. 27

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 11th June and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nasick, Mumnar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum ; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore.....	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only.	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. R. for Poona, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor;	11-30 A.M.	12 NOON.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, and S. M. Country, ...	7-30 A.M.	8 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous days.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i.e., for Tannah, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and bunghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

LETTERS.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day : at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8 A.M., for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjaub, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal, and all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway; for Poona, Southern Maratha Country, and Madras Presidency at 11-30 A.M.; and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 A.M.; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 7-30 A.M. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Friday evening at 5 o'clock, and closes at 3-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra portage, up till 4-30 P.M. at Apollo Bunder. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ½ tolah ½ anna, 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ to 2 tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 4 annas ; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce ditto via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 8 annas, 1 ounce 16 annas.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

The following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

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One Month	*ditto* ..... ,,	5	0	0
One Week	*ditto* ..... ,,	1	8	0

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TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TARACHEN & Co.'s, or Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FORBES—September 3rd, at Bezooles, Jessore, the wife of H. N. Forbes, Esq., of a son.
SMITH—August 28th, at Russelkondah, the wife of Capt. J. McD. Smith, of a daughter.
WOOD—September 2nd, at Madras, the wife of Samuel T. Wood, of a son.
GRIGG—August 3rd at Madras, the wife of H. B. Grigg, M.C.S., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

WALSH—KNOP—September 3rd, at St. Stephen's Church, Ootacamund, by the Rev. J. B. Sayers, LL.D., Mr. Edmund Walsh, to Emma, third daughter of J. O. Knop,

THE DeGA PROPERTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your Church-gate contemporary does not show very nice discrimination in publishing a letter about the DeGa property. A matter that is totally private, and can be of no earthly consequence to any living soul save those immediately concerned, is scarcely a fit subject for publication in a journal that claims to discuss affairs of *public* importance only—whether the opinion of the legal gentleman in question was taken or not is no question that can benefit or even interest the public. The best way for "Justice" to solve his doubts (should he be one interested in the matter) would be to lay down the requisite fee and consult the legal gentleman mentioned—or, if poor "Justice" be rather low in his pockets, he might refer to the executrix of the DeGa property (the widow of the deceased), or her solicitors, who I daresay, through compassion on his unfortunate condition, would have no objection to satisfy his doubting heart. But to rush headlong into print, betrays "Justice" to be rather week in the "upper regions."

8th September. ONE INTERESTED.

A VISIT TO DELI (SUMATRA) SEVEN YEARS AGO.

(Continued from the "Bombay Gazette" of the 4th inst.)

BUCKAN we calculated to be about seventy miles from Deli Labouan. During the second day we were there about eighty people collected, and we persuaded some of the men to dance. One man, who pretended to be an athlete, went through some very mild contortions, but there was nothing out of the way in his athletics. The dancing was accompanied by the men and women singing and humming something similar to the drone of the bagpipe, and one man played a bamboo whistle, which was soft and mellow in tone, but the tune was a monotonous one. Some of the women stood round the dance, carrying their children in the folds of their clothes, like the gipsies. The women all seemed given to the disgusting habit of chewing tobacco. The women themselves did not dance at all, which we put down to their not being able to dance so well as the men. Rain put a stop to this amusement, and we felt the weather to be cold, although the thermometer only registered 66°. We remained here for two days longer, during which time our camp was joined by a number of followers, and even by some of the Bataks themselves, who wished to go up to the Tofah plateau taking advantage of this opportunity and the company of our large party; for at this time the people of Buckan were not at all on friendly terms with the villages on the plateau, and dared not ascend there without being with a large armed party.

During our stay at Buckan, and in short at all the villages in the Batak country, we always kept a guard during the night, and a careful watch at all times on what the people were doing, for we had not the slightest knowledge of their habits, and it was just as well [illegible] did keep a good look out, for from what we [illegible] they were not to be trusted. Even on the path [illegible]h the jungle we always kept our people well in [illegible]nd our arms ready at all times.

[illegible] Buckan, a man called Par Carim, a Malay, was [illegible]up to the plateau, with Von C.'s sword, to the [illegible]h of a place called Baroo Jahai. This rajah was [illegible]posed to be the most powerful in this part of the [illegible]teau, and we found him very civil, most obliging, [illegible] useful to us, for, after our halt at his village, he [illegible]ve us great assistance.

[illegible]eaving Buckan, we had to go back to the last stream before we reached it, because the path up to the plateau branched off at this stream. We occasionally caught sight of a large monkey, with shaggy black hair, who went whooping off through the upper branches of the high trees. We also saw the rhinoceros hornbill, but could not get a shot at one. We came to a stream that smelt strongly of sulphur, but it had no taste of it. This stream did not run from the direction of Gunong Blarong, and we did not examine its course. All along the path were tree-ferns, whose stems alone were thirty or forty feet high, like young cocoanut trees. At this time we were going along a valley, when we arrived at the foot of a hill about 1,500 feet high, which we had to ascend to reach the plateau. About half way up there was an opening in the jungle, but we could see nothing as the hill was shrouded with clouds. Going on we noticed among the flowers a plant with a serrated leaf and a yellow flower, very like the Nasturtium: none of us knew the name of it. Reaching the crest of the hill, we found we were not yet on the plateau, but had to descend somewhat, through a kind of pass, where a Malay had been once waylaid by the Bataks. In another place two Malays had been murdered, and also a Batak, the rest of the Malays had escaped. These Malays had made up a party for the purpose of trading on the plateau, and as they were returning they were attacked. We naturally surmised that it was done by the Bataks from the plateau, as of course they would have known what the Malays were in possession of. Crossing an icy cold stream we arrived at a place where the Bataks from the plateau, and those below, meet, and discuss the politics of the country. Their House of Parliament consisted of two sheds, and some timber to sit on. There was a large dead tree here, with a creeper on it, which had a very handsome carnation coloured flower, similar to the Rangoon creeper. After ascending some distance, we came on to the plateau, which we found open and cultivated. Where it was not cultivated it was covered with high grass, and tree ferns were frequent. We rested here, and shortly afterwards arrived a number of Bataks, firing a salute with their guns, and bringing three ponies, which were mounted by the Toomkoo and two others. The Toomkoo, who had come with us from Deli, was the Rajah Muda and the uncle of the Sooltan of Deli. The Bataks were armed with six guns and some swords, and one had a long spear. All wore a number of small knives in their sarongs, round their waists After a short time, we rode on and descended a ravine to a stream, where we found women bathing in a state of nature. We ascended the other side and came into a campong named Badsun, where we did not wish to stop; so started off again over an open and flat country cut up with precipitous gulleys, and came to a larger and better campong than the last. This place was larger than Buckan. It had a palisade round it five feet high. The houses were also raised higher from the ground, and the dwelling-houses all had deers' heads on the points of the gables. All the village turned out to see us. Some of the women were exceedingly pretty and fair like the Brahmuns. We obtained some 'Mandarin' oranges here, which were most acceptable and refreshing. We noticed that the people had placed the Indian corn on frames, raised on high poles, for the purpose of drying it, before storing it. The houses have not so much more moss on their roofs as those at Buckan, and we concluded they had not so much rain in this village, though the name of the village is Oojun Sampoon, which means "rain already." Outside the palisade were planted orange, lime, and plaintain trees, and the "now" tree.

We left this and rode on slowly, so that the people, might examine us: there was an enormous crowd following us, and as we went along men, women, and children came rushing from the fields to gaze on the white men. The fields, which were kept well cleared, had no hedges, but a border of ferns marked their limits.

We met Par Carim, and finding on enquiry from the natives that there was no shooting to be had, we decided to push on to Sampoon, which is a double campong, having a lane between the two campongs, palisaded on both sides. We went to the second campong, as there we found the only open house which suited us. We dreaded the fleas and the smoke in the closed houses. We saw lots of cattle on the plain this day, and one poney, which was a good one, and Carim had bought it for thirty-five dollars. There were pigs in this village and more pariah dogs. We saw eight pups fraternising with a pig, all sleeping together. These people cut the dogs' ears, but not often the tail. The houses are built high from the ground, as usual, and the cattle came into the campong at night and took shelter from the weather; this consequently makes the campongs exceedingly dirty. The roofs of these houses are thatched in the same way as the others; but on one house, for the sake of ornament, there were four gables, one on top of the other, and smaller as they got to the top. All the natives came and watched us wherever we went, and sat patiently a little way off, while we were at dinner, keeping their eyes on us in astonishment the whole time. They treated us very kindly, and whatever they could do to make us comfortable, they did. We were now on the opposite side of the hill behind Buckan. The country all round is cleared and cultivated and quite picturesque. One would have imagined he was in the plains below again from the appearance of the country. What appeared to be mountains at Deli Labouan, now were only hills. Next morning, when we took a good look around, we had a fine clear view of Gunong Quallee and Gunong Blarong. On Gunong Blarong we could see the sulphur quite plainly, though we were at least thirty miles away. The sulphur part of it was in the shape of an isosceles triangle with the apex downwards. When I was looking at the mountain, at the time the sun rose, I had taken the sulphur for grass, and it appeared of a bright green colour. But at this time there seemed to be a kind of smoky vapour over it. The natives say that it is liquid, and that it is impossible to go up the mountain on account of the heat. Nothing can live there, but of course there is the usual superstition about spirits. The remainder of the mountain is of a reddish hue, except near the base, which is covered with jungle. Clouds, passing by, soon obscured it from our view. There were other high hills on the plateau and round it, some of fantastic shapes, and others exceedingly high, especially to the south-west and north-west side, the latter of which hang over Atcheen country.

We got some beef here of course, as there is such an amount of cattle and good supplies, but we were not altogether satisfied with our quarters, so set off to another village nine miles away. On our approach the Bataks fired their guns off. This place was called Sobraiya and we found it a dirtier village than the last, so had got out of the frying pan into the fire. The house we got was full of vermin, but luckily they did not attack us. We noticed the rascally Pungaloo of Sala Bulun was here with fever. We were pestered by the people here tremendously, they were such an unclean lot, and would force themselves wherever we went. We did not want to stop at this village at all, but to go on to another one, but we were obliged to remain here, for on our endeavouring to get away in the afternoon of our arrival, some of our followers said they were afraid, so we had to make the best of it.

Next day we could not proceed, so we went to the back of this village, over a deep ravine some 200 feet deep and 300 feet broad, with a stream at the bottom. From here we got a fine view of the mountains. Gunong Quallee we saw was too steep for any one to ascend.

After breakfast we rode about two miles to a market, which was held near a campong. These markets are held every day, but always in different places. We saw strings of women, from all parts of the country, walking in single file over the plain and rising grounds to market. Trade is carried on by barter: for instance, we bought some plantains with some cotton thread, and a quantity of oranges with some black salt, which the Bataks use. There were more women than men at the market, and they bartered maize, gambia (some white powder eaten with seree), clothes, indigo, paddy, ponies, &c., &c. There is a small piece of jungle close by where we went to see a piece of cannon, which they told us was a part of the one at Deli; it was placed horizontally on a piece of rock. On this piece of rock we found some maidenhair fern.

Von C. had great difficulty with the Malays this day, they were all afraid to go on in the direction of the lake we wanted to reach, and the Bataks themselves were afraid to show us the way, so here we had to remain, and not two days' journey from the lake, we could not even get a man to carry our light baggage though they were paid for it always. The Toomkoo and all the swells with us were not of the slightest use to us.

They manufacture the silver carrings in this village, and their cost is six dollars.

There were some small orange trees near the house we were living in, and all the small boys of the village used to get up into them and watch us.

Next day was Christmas day. There was a great fog over the place, and it was falling like fine rain or a Scotch mist. At 6 a.m., it was 55° by the thermometer; at 9 a.m. it was 68°. We were very disgusted at having got so far and not to be able to advance, but we determined on going to Baroo Jahai, not far from here, where a letter from the Sooltan of Deli and the Consul's "epée" were sent. We thought they would be more amicable, and that we might get some assistance and manage to get to the lake.

Our followers we found had given us nick-names—B. they called 'Ponder;' Von C. they called Tuan Bussar (great master); and myself Tuan Pusijam (long gentleman).

We found the "now" tree on the plateau did not thrive so well as on the plains; it gives less water, and consequently less sugar when boiled down.

This is the dirtiest of all the places we have been to, and they have shown most curiosity. The people have an ill-fed and wretched appearance.

We chaffed the Malays because they were afraid, and told them they were women. We were obliged now to wait for the arrival of the Rajah of Palembarang, who had great influence up here. He was footsore, and his pony was too small to carry him properly. He had about 150 followers to join us. There were some three or four betel-nut trees here, but though they flower, they never have any fruit.

When we were in Deli we were told that there was lots of fruit up here; mangosteins we have not seen; but few oranges; nor cocoanuts, nor any other fruit; though it was said that all the fruit came from up here. The only cultivation up here is maize and paddy, which is carried on in the beds of the gulleys which have sometimes precipitous sides, 300 or 400 feet down. In short the only trees you see on the plateau, beside the tree ferns, are the clumps of trees which mark the campongs of the Bataks. Our servants bartered our empty beer bottles for maize, a pint bottle fetching two hundred heads. Since we had left Buckan, our route had been W. by S. and now the lake is to the south of us.

We could get no coolies, so Von C. tried pressure on the Bataks, but they ran away, and the Malays said the Bataks would fight us before they would help us to carry our baggage. So we got our own men to carry our baggage as we would not stop in the place. When we went here we noticed that they did not give us a welcome reception, for the rajah of this place, Sepraija, had decamped, and only his brother saw us. This was no doubt owing to the Pungaboo of Sala Bulun. They certainly killed a calf for us here; and as we could not eat it all, we carried off as much as we could, and left the rest behind.

We were very glad to get out of the place, as we were not comfortable there, and had to keep a strict look out always.

Discretion was the better part of valour: we marched down the gorge, up the opposite side, and set out for campong Baroo Jahai.

About 4 P.M. we arrived near that place, and crowds of Bataks came to meet us. Coming near they saluted us with firing off guns. They were armed with spears, cresses, &c. We had a most welcome reception, and the rajah only wanted us to back him, to return and punish the people of Sebraiya, which could easily have been done, but we would not hear of it. We made a grand entry into Baroo Jahai, with some 500 Bataks following. There we found a range of "atap" houses, erected specially for us, and mats spread outside, where we were received by, and paid the proper compliments to, the rajah and his chiefs.

Von C. gave the king of this place a red shirt, and a handkerchief for his head, on which the king made the men and women yell a kind of chorus, which did for cheering.

There is a very deep gulley here with water at the bottom of it, where we bathed. At dinner, all the people came and stared at us, wondering at the plates, and at what we were eating.

Walking round the campong the people accompanied us everywhere, and were so friendly and obliging, as they were not at Sebraiya. We saw hedges made of holly hock, propped up with bamboos. Sometimes a shrub, like the Indian lilac, is used. We also saw wild raspberry growing here: the berry was of a very fair size, and of a white colour.

In the evening we found it very cold, but it was not so cold as at Sampoor, for the country is lower; however, we kept up fires all the night. So after all we finished Christmas Day very satisfactorily.

POOR DR. KENEALY is a clever man, the author of several poems, among them one called "Goethe, a Pantomime," displaying a good deal of wild talent and metrical power, so much so, indeed, as to have been warmly praised by Disraeli. He found himself in a scrape, however, some years ago, through having administered undue corporal punishment to a juvenile step-son, or illegitimate son, I forget which. Hence the latest conundrum to which the Tichborne case has given birth: "Why do the Claimant and his Counsel resemble each other? Because they both get into trouble through wopping (Wapping)!"—*Correspondent of Englishman.*

THE following story of a defeated attempt at extortion by an hotel keeper appears in several of the English papers:—At most *tables d'hote* every chair represents the price of the dinner, whether it be occupied by biped or quadruped—a favourite poodle or pet spaniel. At Rouen there is a commercial hotel where the *table d'hote* is excellent, and consequently generally crowded. A Parisian *Marchand* arriving just as the company were sitting down to dinner, placed his *sac de nuit*, or carpet-bag (which probably contained valuable property), for security on the chair adjoining him during dinner. In the morning he found himself charged for two persons, mine host insisting that his bag occupied one place. To humour the joke he paid the demand; and returning in a few days, he contrived to enter the *salon* just at dinner-time and again placed his bag on the chair. Being seated near the centre of the table he was in immediate proximity to the best dishes, and very coolly opening his bag, he commenced depositing them, one after another, into it. Everybody looked surprised, and mine host more than the rest. At length he inquired the motive for such strange conduct. "Oh," said the traveller, "have you forgotten that a few days since you charged me for a dinner for my bag, although it partook of none? to-day my bag dines with you. It has, you perceive, a very large mouth, capacious stomach, and is very hungry, and I do not think there is more than enough at the table to satisfy it." The production of the former bill with the item in it was considered a sufficient apology by the company, and mine host was obliged to refund his extortionate charge before the voracious *sac de nuit* could be satisfied.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—TAYLOR BROTHERS (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially, high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N.B. Caution—"MARAVILLA" is a registered Trade Mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "TAYLOR BROTHERS' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility as delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element, of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions vide *Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c.*

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS, under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma and nutritious property of the fresh nut."

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute with boat boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory, Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

BOMBAY.

FAIR.—A fair will be held to-morrow at the Parsee Bazaar, Upper Colaba.

COLONEL PELLY was hindered by illness from leaving Kurrachee in the last steamer.

RAIN AT RAJCOTE.—Up to the 26th August nearly 19 inches of rain had fallen at Rajcote.

RAIN AT SURAT.—The total fall of rain registered at Surat up to Saturday amounted to 46 inches and 28 cents.

LADY SASSOON has sent out invitations for an Evening Party (dancing) to take place on Thursday, the 18th instant, at Garden Reach.

EUROPEAN VAGRANTS.—Yesterday there were twenty-one European vagrants in the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

A SOUND FLOGGING.—A man named Bhugda Khoodshall was sentenced last week by the Assistant Judge of Surat to receive fifty stripes, on a charge of theft.

TUTOR TO THE RAO OF CUTCH.—The Parsee head clerk to the District Collector of Surat is to get an appointment as tutor to His Highness the Rao of Catch.

A BAWA IN TROUBLE.—A Bawa (religious man) was arrested the other day at Ahmedabad on a charge of enticing away a married woman in the Gaekwar's territory.

THE TALOOKA SCHOOL OF BANTWA.—We learn from a vernacular newspaper that nearly two hundred boys at present attend the talooka school of Bantwa, in Kattywar.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—On Sunday an inquest was held at Gamdevi on view of the body of Kudnee, woman. The jury found that she had been accidentally drowned in a well.

DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATION AT BROACH.—Of the candidates who presented themselves for the departmental examination at Broach, seven have passed successfully.

A MISSING NOTE.—A promissory note for Rs. 3,700, dated the 7th inst., was found by a policeman on Saturday in the Fort and was made over to the Deputy Commissioner of Police.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—The Chief of Seylla in Kattywar arrived here yesterday with about forty followers. He has taken up his residence temporarily at the Walkeshwar Dhurmsalla.

MURDER OF A CHILD AT SURAT.—A Hindoo lad, aged about seven years, son of a goldsmith at Surat, was murdered the other day by some culprits for the sake of his ornaments, worth about Rs. 20.

BURGLARY.—A native of Broach was sentenced by Mr. Adurjee Jeevanjee, full power magistrate of the station, to two years' rigorous imprisonment, on a charge of house-breaking by night and theft.

THE HOUSE TAX AT BROACH.—At a meeting of the Broach Municipality, held on the 28th August, the question about the abolition of the house-tax was discussed at length, but no resolution was come to.

SUKKUR is again in telegraphic communication with Kurrachee. The conveying of the wire across the river was a work of great difficulty, and Mr. Superintendent McKelvey is said to have displayed great energy in managing it.

THE monument to be erected in Dehra Ismail Khan to the memory of Sir Henry Durand, arrived in Kurrachee the other day *en route* to its destination. It will be conveyed up river by a steamer belonging to the Punjab Government.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—A man named Cassoo Meghjee was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing two gold ear ornaments belonging to one Tyeb Peer Mahomed and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE driver of a hack carriage at Kurrachee has been convicted of a brutal assault upon a European seaman and sentenced to suffer two years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 60, in default other six months' imprisonment.

ASSAULT ON BOARD SHIP.—John Smith, a seaman of the P. and O. Company's steam ship Sunda, was charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee yesterday with assaulting Mr. George Brook, third officer of the ship. He was convicted and fined ten rupees.

THE TAPTEE BRIDGE.—It is stated that a committee of the following gentlemen has been appointed by Government to report on the cost and the best system of construction of the Taptee Bridge:—Lieutenant-Colonel Hancock, Messrs. Mathews, Forde, and Clarke, engineers.

A NOTED THIEF.—A Moosulman named Russool Rahim was sentenced by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee yesterday to three months' rigorous imprisonment, on a charge of being found between sunset and sunrise loitering in a public place, and not giving a satisfactory account of himself.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were 333 prisoners in the House of Correction yesterday. Of these, 138 were under sentences from the High Court, 154 from the Magistrates of Police, 36 from Military Courts Martials, and 5 from Naval Courts Martial. Of the prisoners, 254 were natives, and 79 Europeans.

A ROW BETWEEN SHRAWAKS AT MAHES KANTA.—We learn from an Ahmedabad paper that a few days ago a serious row took place between certain parties of Shrawaks at Mahes Kanta, by which several persons were more or less injured. Had it not been for the interference of an officer of Government the consequence would have been most serious.

GAMBLERS.—At the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, yesterday, Pasoo Oodhow and six others were charged, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Price, with being found in a common gaming house, on the Kurruck road, gaming with cards, dice, and money. One of the prisoners was acquitted, while the rest were adjudged guilty and fined five rupees each.

A WARNING TO HACK BUGGY DRIVERS.—A Moosulman hack buggy driver by name Abdoola was charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee yesterday with assaulting Mahomed Jacob, inspector of hack buggies in Bombay, while in the execution of his duty. The prisoner had absconded from Bombay and was arrested at Poona, and forwarded here last week. The magistrate on the evidence adduced convicted the offender and fined him Rs. 50.

EDUCATION OF A YOUNG NAWAB OF SURAT.—On the recommendation of the Collector of Surat, Meer Jaol Fuckeer Ally was some time since sent to England to complete his education. A relative of the Nawab presented a petition to Mr. Birdwood, Acting District Judge of Surat, complaining that the Collector had no right to send the boy to England without the permission of his mother, and he therefore prayed that the Judge would order out the boy from England. Mr. Birdwood told the petitioner that he would not interfere in the matter.

THE KNOWLEDGE IMPROVING SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this Society was held yesterday afternoon at the Students' Literary and Scientific Society's girl school, No. 2, Girgaum road. Mr. Nanabhoy Sadasnundjee Kale was called to occupy the chair, and the secretary read the report, which was unanimously approved and adopted. At the request of the chairman three essays were read by the members of the Society, which were followed by a long speech by the chairman. There was a large attendance. Nosegays and rosewater were distributed, and the meeting separated after voting thanks to the chairman.

A CORRESPONDENT at Sattara tells us of a most successful ball given by the detachment of the 83rd Regiment soon about to leave that station. The room was effectively decorated with flags, flowers, and evergreens, and a variety of arms were arranged in different ways round the walls. Great credit is ascribed to Privates Joyce and Banks for this successful display. Colonel Thatcher, Colonel and Mrs. Gillespie, Captain and Mrs. Hart, and a number more of ladies and gentlemen honoured the entertainment with their presence. Messrs. Ruttonjee & Co. provided an excellent supper under the direction of Colour Sergeant Magee. Dancing was kept up till 3 o'clock in the morning, and before the party dispersed Mr. Roberts delivered a complimentary speech to the soldiers on behalf of the station. Private Soloman responded, acknowledging the kindness received by the detachment during their stay at Settara.

FATAL CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's jury was empannelled on Sunday at the Jamsetjee Hospital to inquire into the death of a Hindoo, aged about sixty, who was knocked down by a cart furiously driven on the Upper Dunean Road, and died shortly afterwards. It appears that Meer Ally, a Mahomedan, the driver, was about to purchase the pair of bullocks, and put them in the cart at Baboo Dubco Street to try them. While driving along Obelisk Road and turning up to Upper Dunean Road, about one hundred yards, the driver struck the bullocks with his whip, at which they took fright and bolted. The driver called out to the people to get out of the way, but the deceased, who had his ears covered with a large blanket, apparently did not hear him, and was knocked down, the wheel of the cart passing over his right temple, and fracturing the bone. Another man named Eman Khan Lall Khan was also knocked down a few yards further on before he could get out the way, and sustained some severe contusions. He is now lying in the Jamsetjee Hospital. The driver and some other persons who were in the gharry, seeing what had occurred managed to get out and run away. The cart was subsequently stopped by a couple of coolies and made over to the police. The driver has not yet been arrested. The inquiry stands adjourned till Friday next.

DAMAGED RICE.—Jumnadas Premjee, a rice dealer, was yesterday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with having in his possession ninety-three bags of damaged rice. He pleaded guilty, saying he was ignorant of the law on the subject. Mr. Higgins, Superintendent of Markets, said that he found ninety-three bags of rice at the Carnac Bunder shed, belonging to the defendant. The rice was so bad that it was quite unfit for human food, and if used would prove injurious to health. About five per cent. of the rice was good, the rest being very bad. There was a handful of the damaged rice produced in Court, which emitted such a nauseating smell, that the magistrate ordered it to be removed at once. Mr. Higgins added that it was sea-damaged, and the offensive smell was worse than that of carrion. It was produced before the Health Officer, and Dr. Hewlett ordered the case to be prosecuted. The bags were now lying at the bunder in charge of the Municipal sepoys and Custom House authorities. His Worship, in disposing of the case, said that the defendant had pleaded guilty to the charge and excused himself by saying that he was ignorant of the law. Mr. Higgins had declared the rice to be unfit for human food and injurious to health. The sample, small as it was, produced in Court, emitted the most unbearable smell. If this rice had been allowed to go into the market it would have proved poisonous to poor ignorant people; for medical gentlemen have pronounced such damaged rice to be poisonous to the human system. Persons dealing in such unwholesome articles of food should be punished as directed by law. The punishment in such cases was a fine of Rs. 1,000 or six months' imprisonment, or both. His Worship read the section of the new Municipal Act bearing on the subject; and ordered the rice to be destroyed, and moreover fined the defendant Rs. 200. The value of the rice was estimated at about Rs. 700. If the defendant were again brought up on a similar charge the full penalty allowed by law would be inflicted on him.

IT has been, or will shortly be, we believe, ruled that public prosecutors in the mofussil who are pleaders are not to carry on private practice. Such a ruling will virtually close the office to all but inexperienced and briefless members of the profession of law, for no pleader with anything of a practice worth speaking of would ever be induced to accept of the appointment on such a condition.—*Sindian.*

THE CHIEF OF SANGLEE.—His Highness the Chief of Sanglee has been invited to meet the Political Agent of the above State at Kolapore on the 10th inst., and to explain the reason of the recent refussal of His Highness's troops to obey his orders. The Native States seem to be in universal disorder; their people do not seem to know who they are called upon to obey, and we think it is high time that something should be done to bring about a different state of matters. Let an independent commission be appointed to inquire into the affairs of all these States, but let the expenses be borne by Government: it is worth the cost to have these independent territories rendered friendly.—*Deccan Herald.*

SCOTCH TEACHERS OF ENGLISH.—It is well-known that Scotch boys are more thoroughly grounded in the subjects in which they are educated than are English boys. So generally acknowledged is this fact, that it is not unusual for schools in England when advertising for a teacher to add "A Scotchman will be preferred." A Scotchman—all other things being equal—is generally more patient, pains-taking, and persevering than an Englishman. We remember even noticing in an advertisement for an English master for Cheltenham College, that preference would be given to a Scotchman. Scotchmen, as a rule, do not speak with a Scotch accent any more than do Englishman usually drop their h's. We confess that we do not like to hear poets and poetry called pots and potry any more that we like to hear homs and hospitality pronounced ome and ospitality. But there are Scotchmen who can pronounce, as well as Englishmen who cannot speak without making gross mistakes. A teacher should be able to speak and read the Queen's English. We are glad to be able to look back a good many years in the history of education in Bombay, and to say that we do not recollect the fault referred to is applicable to any of the Scotchmen who were the first pioneers of education in Bombay.—*Id.*

HIGH COURT.—9TH SEPTEMBER.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.]

LONG CAUSES.

223-72—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Venayek Trimbuck v Laxumibai, Hindoo, widow—Chalk and Turner (Part heard.)

850-70—Leathes, Crawford, and Boevey—Narayen Crushna Laud and another v Ramrutton Sukharam and another—Dallas and Lynch (Part heard.)

656-72—Prescot and Winter—The Colaba Company Limited, v The Colaba Press Company—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen.

1081-67—K. Morojee—Ramchundra Wassoodew and another v Muthoora, wife of Bhoga Gowroo—Tyabjee and Sayani.

20-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Mahomed Rowjee v Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia—Leathes, Crawford, and Boevey.

719-72—M H Khan—Noor Bibee, widow, v Hajun Bibee, widow.

744-72—Hearo, Cleveland, and Peile—Purshotum Valubdas v the East India Bank and others—Manisty and Fletcher.

9-72—Jefferson and Payne—Mahomedally Jewakhan Abdool v Hajee Meya bin Balmeya—Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

531-72—Mody—Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tatta and others v Bomanjee Nowrojee and others—Dallas and Lynch; Shapoorjee and Thakurdas; and Hearn Cleveland, and Peile.

547-72—Chalk and Turner—Dewjee Ramjee v Thucker Mcrarjee Poonjah—Tyabjee and Sayani.

698-72—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Mankuvarbai, widow, v Pestonjee Dinshaw and others—Shapoorjee and Thakurdass and Dallas and Lynch.

699-72—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Mankuvarbai, widow, v Pestonjee Dinshaw and others—Shapoorjee and Thakurdass and Dallas and Lynch.

533-72—In person—Shungaree v Hunsa Poma—Jefferson and Payne.

545-72—A Framjee—Merwanjee Eduljee and others v Khursedbai, widow, &c.—Chalk and Turner.

174-72—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Vollubdas Hurjeevundas and another v Rustomjee Hormusjee—Leathes, Crawford, and Boevey.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

SHORT CAUSES

686-72—M M Munshi—Govind Balcristna v Poondlic Narayen and others—Ardaseer Framjee.

294-73—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Dorabjee Nusserwanjee v Pestonjee Nusserwanjee and others—No appearance.

534-73—M B Barbhaya—Cursondas Govindjee v Anton, Joao Nunes—No appearance.

557-73—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Premjee Nundoo v Khimjee Jadowjee—No appearance.

583-73—In Person—Dayabhai Tribhowandas v Huzrabee, widow—No appearance.

593-73—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Pestonjee Nusserwanjee v Cawasjee Bhimjee—No appearance.

595-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Ramchender Succaram Setti v Balcrustna Succaram—No appearance.

597-73—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Nagubhoy Dayabhoy and another v Arab Ebrahim bin, &c.—No appearance.

332-73—Dr Dallas (for pauper)—Janibai, widow, and others v Hajribai, widow—In person.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the matter of the alleged last will and testament of Kalidas Shamjee, deceased—Redhabai, widow—M. H. Khan.

In the matter of the last will and testament and codicil of Paulo Dominges, late of Bombay, deceased, Rimington, Hore and Langley. Caitano de Mello, Peter Antonio Rowe, and David Lopes v Rosa Maria Domingos—Dallas and Lynch.

A YANKEE STORY.—The *New York Herald* with some caution relates the following story:—We do our best to believe all the queer stories that we find, for we could not conscientiously present them to our readers unless we believed them to be true, but here is one that, we caution the public, seems to us little doubtful. We will not say it is a lie, but it is improbable. A horse in St. Paul, Minn., drank beer till he was in a beastly state of intoxication. He owner, knowing that his previous habits were exemplary, thought he was dead, and skinned him. Next morning a ghastly steed, without hide or hair, was found grazing on the public common, and a skilful veterinary surgeon is engaged in planting his superficies with hair from a neighbouring tannery!

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE BARQUE TRAMMER, 822 tons, Captain E. Ellis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (May 15th) with a cargo of 1,424 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Owen and Okell.

THE BARQUE TAMAR, 425 tons, Captain Mitchell arrived in harbour on the 7th instant from Rangoon (July 1st) with a cargo of 2,100 bags gram, 1,348 bags rice, and 256½ tons timber. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. SUNDA, 1,217 tons, Captain C. Fraser, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with the China Mail, and the following passenger:—For Galle—Surgeon D. J. Freeman. She carried the following cargo:—1,444½ chests opium, 1,267½ bales cotton, 40¾ cwts E teeth, and sundries.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. EUPHRATES, 803 tons, Captain J. Melville, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (September 5), with the following passengers:—Colonel Peile and two servants, and seventeen deck passengers. She brought the following cargo:—204 bags grain, 104 bales wool, 34 packages indigo, 4 bundles hides, 41 packages ghee, 1 parcel sample, and 772 bales cotton for transhipment.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.		SEPTEMBER.	LOW WATER.	
Time.	Height.		Time.	Height.
H. M.	FT.		H. M.	FT.
0 41 m	7 2	Tuesday..... 9	6 45 m	7 1
0 58 a	7 11		7 10 a	8 4
1 26 m	7 2	Wednesday ... 10	7 27 m	6 0
1 27 a	7 0		7 48 a	8 1
2 10 m	6 5	Thursday 11	8 8 m	4 6
2 3 a	5 8		8 28 a	7 3
3 0 m	5 6	Friday 12	8 52 m	3 0
2 38 a	4 2		9 12 a	6 1
3 55 m	4 2	Saturday 13	9 39 m	1 8
3 14 a	2 8		10 2 a	4 11
5 6 m	3 3	Sunday 14	10 48 m	0 5
4 9 a	1 6		11 9 a	3 11
6 38 m	2 8	Monday..... 15	.....	.....
5 41 a	0 10		0 27 a	0 0

Moon—Last Quarter, 13th, 8h. 30m. P.M.

HIGH COURT.—8TH SEPTEMBER.

(Before Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

PATEL JEWA KISSHORDAS v. THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Mayhew and Mr. Ferguson, instructed by the acting Government Solicitor, appeared for the defendant. The Advocate-General was absent at Poona on official business.

Mr Inverarity moved for a postponement on the ground that the defendant desired the presence of the Advocate-General at the hearing, but that he was absent; and secondly, on the ground that certain documents, which were sent to the Translator's office in August and September, 1872, had not yet been translated and returned to plaintiff's solicitors. The case was specially fixed for this day when it was expected that the Advocate-General would be present. Some days ago Mr. Jefferson heard that Mr. Scoble was going to Poona to attend the meeting of the Legislative Council and would not return until Thursday next, and he therefore directed his clerk not to deliver briefs in the case to-day. The postponement in the first instance was granted for the convenience of the Advocate-General and at the desire of the defendant's solicitor. The translations would be ready on Thursday, on which day the Advocate-General was expected to return to Bombay; and the learned counsel applied for a postponement until that day.

Mr. Mayhew said he appeared for the defendant with the Advocate-General and Mr. Ferguson. There was some misapprehension as to the reason for a special day being fixed for the case, and that reason was procuring the attendance of witnesses from various parts of the presidency more than the desire for the presence of the Advocate-General at the hearing. Mr. Jefferson made no inquiry of Mr. Peile, defendant's solicitor, but simply upon hearing from a member of the Bar that Mr. Scoble was going to Poona, he directed his clerk not to deliver briefs to counsel. If he had inquired he would have learnt that the other counsel, for defendant had made arrangements to go on with the case in the absence of the Advocate-General, especially as there are military officers, witnesses in the case, who have got leave for a few days, and to whom delay in the hearing would be very inconvenient and expensive. As to the documents not being returned from the Translator's office, the plaintiff was to blame for lying by more than a year and for making no attempt to get the translations. If the application was granted, it would result in considerable detriment to the public; and the expenses of the witnesses, for the payment of which there was no guarantee from plaintiff, would be considerable.

Mr. Inverarity remarked as to the translations that the plaintiff was not to suffer because the Translator's office is so weak; and that, as to the other point, the desire to secure the presence of the Advocate-General at the hearing, Mr. Jefferson's affidavit and a letter of Mr. Peile (which the learned counsel read) were conclusive. His Lordship would not dismiss the plaintiff's suit because the Translator's office is not strong enough.

SELECTIONS FROM THE INDIAN CHARIVARI.

WHAT is the difference between temptation and eternity?—One is a wile of the devil, and the other's a devil of a while.

FORCE OF HABIT.

Adjutant Holdbard (in difficulties on horse back).—"Wo' ha' you brute! Hi Syce, our ek seer khato."

THE FITNESS OF THINGS.

It appears that the little Native state of Koth is governed by a Ranee. Very appropriate. Petticoat government for the petty Koth State.

HORTICULTURAL NOTE.

A gentleman who has made experiments in gardening in the neighbourhood of the Police Court, informs us that whatever other fruit may flourish there, the locality is not favourable for Jacks (*Pauper Johanne*).

AURI SACRA FAMES.

Professor Bushell, we see, is "prospecting" for the precious metals on behalf of the Rajah of Oodoypore. The Rajah is evidently not not content to get rich gradually, like other people. He wants to find gold and silver by the Bushell.

"LIKE A PHANTASMA, OR A HIDEOUS DREAM."

A correspondent of one of the papers, writing, the other day, of some Municipal bullocks without any flesh on their bones, called them a little further on "phantom bullocks." This was unnecessary. What he had already said showed that they were bullocks which had given up the *ghost*.

A QUESTION OF PRECEDENCE.

Mistress.—"I hear you're engaged, Marry Anne; is it true?"

Maid.—"Yes,' M; quite true."

Mistress.—"I hope he's a respectable young man."

Maid.—"Oh yes' M! a full Corporal in the R'y'l Hartill'ry. Not one of your rubbishin' Hessigns of the line!"

SE(E)LFISH SPORT.

Young Lady (in difficulties).—"Oh! Harry, do help me, my arm aches so with this horrid fish wriggling away on the line."

Harry.—"That will make the 6th Turtle I've taken off your Hook Mary, you'd much better try fly fishing."

Younger Sister.—"I'm sure it isn't a Turtle now, for it's got four fins, and Golo says its a Muchee."

HARD TO PLEASE.

C. O. loq.—"Mr. Brown, pray how was it that you were late for parade?"

Ens. B.—"Well, Sir, I thought"——

C. O. (angrily)—"You thought, Sir, you had no business to think, Sir,! And Mr. Smith, what have you to say?"

Ens. S.—"Please Sir, I didn't think that"——

C. O. (very irate)—"Then, Sir, you ought to have thought," &c., &c.

MORE MANGOE FOOLERY.

Zip.—I say, Brudder Bones, can you told me why Shahjihanpore am I bad place to send Soldiers to?

Bones.—Yeth, because am a *Rum* place, and de *Spirit* might move them de wrong way.

Zip.—No, dat not it.

Bones—Well, what am it den?

Zip.—De reason why Shahjihanpore am a bad place to send Soldiers to is, because dere you will find man-goes up a tree—Yah!

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

A contemporary finds fault with the new magazine, the *Oriental*, for advocating the representation of Natives of India in Parliament. We should be sorry to be guilty of the temerity of differing from the magazine's Anglo-Indian Crichton Editor. Accordingly we agree with him, but mind, we should have Natives represented, not misrepresented. The letter they are already, and that pretty freely at Home, and that is the reason they go down there. The British Public thinks that all the men are like the "Brahman gentleman in European costume," and all the women like the "richly-dressed Brahman lady who was unveiled" who appeared at the meeting in *Willis'* rooms the other day, and over whom the *Englishman* made merry. Let some real, every-day, Macauleyite Baboos go to England as representatives, though, and the result would be an eye-opening of stay-at-home Britishers that would do both them and the representatives good.

ARE SCOTCHMEN FIT TO TEACH THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

THE *Bombay Educational Record*, referring to our remarks on the subject, denies that Scotchmen—whatever their general merits as teachers—are fit to teach the English language. We give the *Record's* paragraph in our local column. The writer especially objects to Scots on the score of pronunciation. Undoubtedly he is right, if we suppose the Scotchman to be a thorough Sawney of the traditional kind, who says "*wat*" for wit, talks of "ganging awa," and "muckle," "a wee bit," and perpetual "siller;" calls a man a "mon," and has no idea of songs (as Charles Lever makes the immortal Major Monsoon say) unless they are about lasses with lint white locks, or some absurd laudation of the Barley Bree. But we have a right to expect that a Scotchman before being set to teach others will te taught himself, and not speak the language or accent of the peasantry.

A Scotchman properly trained, and who has seen the world, seldom retains any uncouth peculiarities of speech; and such a slight rag as he may retain—as in the case of most Irish people—can scarcely be considered in the light of a defect, or as detracting from the purity of his English. Sydney Smith, to be sure, mentions an educated Scotchman, who, on the sudden cessation of the band in a ball room, was heard saying to his partner at the top of his voice—"It is all very true what you say of love in the *abstract*." But the speaker was a very young man. Let us hope that he would have said "abstract" with advancing years; and, after all, the point of Sydney Smith's story does not turn upon the question of pronunciation. At any rate such little peculiarities as may survive education and knowledge of the world are not a whit more objectional than the Cockneyisms which disfigure the speech of all Londoners, except those who are not only well educated, but who are accustomed to mix in good society. It has been held over and over again by competent authority that—other things being equal as regards education—natives of Scotland and Ireland speak English more correctly than the English themselves. They certainly have less provincialism in their accent than ordinary persons of respectable position in most of our English country towns. And it is scarcely to our agricultural districts that we should go to hear the English language spoken in its purity. Somersetshire or Devonshire, for instance, would not furnish good examples; nor would Llangothlen, notwithstanding its lovely vale; nor Cornwall, where they turn their b's into p's and *vice versa*—like George II., when he said that he hated painting and poetry too. Kent is decidedly boorish. Neither Norfolk nor Suffolk could pass a competitive examination in the language of Shakespeare, Burke, Gibbon, De Quincy, Macaulay, and Disraeli. The Northumbrian burr we all know to be detestable; and there is a whine in the Lancashire voice which is scarcely preferable. The fact is no Englishman, unless born with special gifts, is able to speak his own language with propriety until he has been well educated; and even education will do him little good, as we have said, without refined social intercourse: for, as the grandfather of the late Mr. Anstey wrote in his "New Bath Guide"—in his bounding anapæsts—

> "For I'm told the discourses of persons refined
> Are better than books for improving the mind:"

And surely she Scotchman as well as the Irishman—equally educated—should have an equal chance. Have not natives of both these countries written English dictionaries—treating not merely the meaning of words, but their pronunciation? There was Dr. Sheridan, the father of Richard Brinsley, the grandfather of Tom, the great-grandfather of the Hon. Mrs. Norton, and the great-great-grandfather of one of the cleverest of the family, who could never be got to do anything except invent a corkscrew and write a comic song. Did not Dr. Sheridan write a dictionary, and tell people how to pronounce as well as understand English? Ogilvie's Dictionary is well known and well trusted. Ogilvie—who also deals with pronunciation—was a Scotchman, and the perface is dated from a place no more English than Aberdeen. As author who was so far not an Englishman as to be an American, also wrote a big dictionary—of course, we mean Webster—who is still considered a good authority, though not infallible. Johnson was an unmitigated Englishman; but many of our words are not, in these days, pronounced according to his ruling. Walker was also an Englishman; but he must have made Johnson his principal authority, as he lived in the Tottenham Court Road—where the Court has long since been superseded by the Tottenham, and a chastened appreciation of the English language can scarcely be said to flourish.

In England we never heard any objection made to either Scotch or Irish Professors—and there they are plentiful enough. It scarcely sounds anomalous that there should be a Scotch Professor who should belong to a Scotch University; yet it is something to note that Professor Maeson, at the University of Edinburgh, has the chair of English Literature. It may be said that the case is different in India, where our language is a foreign one to the natives, who would be sure to adopt the peculiarities of the Professor. And we must confess that it would not be satisfactory—however cheerful—to hear Persian spoken with a rich Galway accent and the rollicking spirit of Donnybrook Fair; or Hindostani doled out with the whining cadence of "Auld Glasgie." Such things have, they say, been heard of in India. But we cannot claim the experience of ever having heard an Irish Professor, either here or in England, who talked the "cushla machree," "faix," "by jabers" and "top of the morning" kind of dialect. There was, to be sure, a magistrate here in Bombay some years ago who spoke rather a rich brogue; but he sat to frighten people, not to teach them. However, that may be, if either an Irishman or a Scotchman talks with a very flagrant accent, it is very easy not to appoint him to teach English to the natives. To exclude him on account of his nationality would be unfair; and the opinion that a Scotchman does not make a good teacher is one which cannot be upheld by example or authority.—*Times of India.*

A PRACTICAL JOKER.

(*New York Times*)

OF existing practical jokers, perhaps the most remarkable is a French musician. If he has not arrived at the proud pinnacle only attained by a Hook, it may be because opportunity is wanting, or such things are hardly regarded in the same innocent light now as they were thirty or forty years ago, and are punishable offences. By profession a Frenchborn player, whether his jokes are used has a method of *reclame* or not, we do not care to determine about. As an artist, he stands without a rival. On his instrument he possesses an *amateur*, a pureness of sound, a degree of feeling, a power of execution, which are unsurpassed. He has even accomplished the impossible on this difficult instrument, playing a distinct first and second, or an accompaniment, all at the same time. But even the wonderful musical attainments he possesses are subservient to his practical jokes. Playing every known instrument with wonderful skill, a true Bohemian, he has been known to delight a public fair, followed by an attendant in a cart, in which was a piano and a stock of all instruments, and to play on each one in turn, only that instead of receiving money from the crowd he would distribute it, after the performance. Of course this brought such a throng that all the booths were deserted, and the business of the fair had to be discontinued until the gratuitous musician was removed. Going to London some years ago, he became such a nuisance that the guardians of the peace were only too glad when his musical engagements were over, and he left for France. One favourite amusement of his was to leave his lodging with a dressing-case in his hand, and going to a cab-station to select a certain vehicle, getting inside, he would direct cabby to drive to some public square, selecting one of the most thronged in London. Having arrived there he would order a halt, and request the coachman to block the wheels. Inside the cab our practical joker would take off his coat, put on a robe de chambre, and then proceed to unpack his dressing-case. A small mirror would be hung to one of the carriage windows, and on the seats would be arranged all the articles necessary for a most luxurious shave. Calmly unconscious of the first two or three little boys, who were watching the operation, somewhat amazed at seeing a man's face covered with lather, gazing at them in the most undisturbed manner, this tiny nucleus would very soon form the centre of a large crowd. Certainly from the deliberate movements of the gentleman in the cab, nothing but the most perfect shave would satisfy him. The assemblage would split their sides at the comical way with which he approached the neighbourhood of his nose, when shaving his upper lip, or shriek with horror, fearful that they would witness a suicide, as he would draw his razor across his throat. At last the street would become impassable, and a policeman would enter on the scene, edging his way with difficulty through the crowd, and the matter would end by the arrest of the practical joker as a disturber of the public peace. Before the Magistrate, when condemned to pay a fine, the musician would allege "that London was so dark, so foggy, that he never could see to shave himself except in the streets, and not liking to sit on a curbstone, or on a house step, he had thought that a cab, transformed into a dressing-room, was not only the most ingenious, but a very intelligent way of getting rid of his superfluous beard."

Never at rest, travelling from one part of the Continent to another, his chief object in life seemed to be to worry Custom-house officials. Arriving at some particular country, where ideas of free trade were of the most unenlightened character, provided with a quantity of baggage, an inimitable actor, he would pretend to conceal two of them, a huge trunk and a smaller one, from the eyes of the officials, only the more to excite their curiosity. At last the larger trunk would be opened. It would be found to contain thousands of second hand pantaloon straps, an appendix to trousers now perfectly obsolete. In vain the Custom-house people would try to cudgel their brains to solve the mystery. They had to be all bundled out to the very last one, but to their amazement no two straps were found to be alike. They had evidently been packed by hydraulic presure, for the most frantic efforts on the part of the employés would not put them back again into the trunk. In the meantime hundreds of passengers were storming at the detention; while the practical joker calmly looked on at the bother he was causing. But the second and smaller trunk was now to be examined, and the Custom-house people hoped there to find him in default. They ask for the keys. The practical joker draws bunches of ponderous keys from every one of his pockets; none will fit, until, at last, their patience exhausted, the Custom-house officers threaten to burst the trunk open. Then the possessor of this particular trunk calmly asks the angry officer if he is married. "What is that your business?" in the surly reply. "Only this: that before you open that trunk I would advise you to go home, shake hands with your wife, kiss your little chi'dren, write your will, and call at an undertaker's as you come back—there are rattlesnakes in that trunk. I never travel without them." Of course the man leaves the trunk instantly, and a messenger has to be sent to the head director, who is shrewd enough to be aware that he has to do with some practical joker. Presently the official returns, and asks, pompously, "How many snakes have you, sir?" "Only six," is the reply, "Look for yourself." "Oh! only six." The head of the department says six snakes can pass, but that seven would have had to pay duty. I am also directed to state to you, that if you do not leave this office—pantaloon-straps, snakes, and all, in five minutes you will be forcibly ejected." "And who is to repack my precious straps, a collection unequalled in the history of the world. The law entitles me to all my goods. You took them out, put them back again. The best period of my life is being devoted to finding pairs for those straps. But I am in the cruel grasp of the law, and have no one to defend my rights save this, my champion," and here the practical joker uncovers his head, surmounted by a peculiar high hat, from whence appears a snow-white diminutive Bantam cock. The chicken raises himself up from the joker's head, claps his wings, crows three times, the hat is put on again, the chicken goes to roost on his head, and having in about fifteen minutes driven the Custom-house people to madness, besides annoying a host of anxious travellers, the practical joker disappears.

To get up a mysterious disappearance is one of his most exquisite pleasures. Dressed as an old man, barely able to hobble along, he enters one of the most thronged bathing-houses, and has a private bathingroom given him. After his bath he leaves his clothes hanging to the pegs on the wall, and goes out dressed in another costume, having locked and barricaded the door somehow inside. Presently he returns dressed in a different manner, anxiously inquiring for his father, who was seen to have entered that bath-house some half hour before. He is frantic with excitement. A hubbub is the immediate consequence. The door of the bath-house is burst open, and to their horror the clothes are found there, but no old man. The practical joker intimates a suspicion of foul play, dimly hints at some combination between the bath-house and a neighbouring meat-pie establishment, and insists that there must be a mysterious trap-door under the bath-tub. The whole neighbourhood becomes alarmed. "There are the clothes, but where is my poor old father?" pathetically inquires the joker. Nothing will suffice him but that the Commissary of Police shall look into the matter, and he rushes off as if in search of him. His object has been accomplished, he has succeeded in ruining for some time the business of the bath-house, and the history of that disappearance haunts that particular quarter of Paris for years to come. Trackings, police detections innumerable, has this practical joker suffered, but if it be a mania with him it is an incorrigible one. At Baden, before gambling ceased there, he used to be the terror of that elegant hell. It was a favourite amusement of his to throw on the table, with an immense display of a *rouleau* of gold, to put in on the red, now on the black, to change it from side to side, as if uncertain what colour to bet on, and at the very last moment, before the dealer cried "*Rien ne va plus*," to snatch it up from the tablet. Then he would wait until the cards were played, and then no matter which side won, to clasp his forehead in a tragic way, to beat his breast, and to cry out in the accents of a frantic gambler, "*Imbecile!*" He was never known to stake a penny, save once, and then the bank was too quick for him, having purposely issued the fiat—the famous "*Rien ne va plus*"—some moments before the usual time, and his money was on the table. Strange to say, he won. It was a *rouleau* of fifty napoleons, and an equal bill of gold was placed by it. Examining each piece carefully—as if doubting their excellence, exchanging some, apparently worn a trifle, for fresh ones, he succeeded in stopping the game for fully a quarter of an hour. Then he poured his gains into his hat, and in a loud voice, offered a napoleon to any one in the *coursalle*, providing they would give him their solemn promise never to play again, the piece of gold to be kept in remembrance of the oath they were to take. Of course the napoleons were quickly distributed; but whether they effected any reformation among the gamblers, it is impossible to state—let us at least hope so.

A MAN MONKEY.—The following description of a Man Monkey come from the *Straits Times*:—"This manikin, more monkey than man, is 12 years of age and 2 feet 3 inches high; his head is wholly like that of a monkey, and his ears stand wide apart from the head, just as in most species of that animal. The forehead is flat and small, jugal bones stick out, the nose is flat, and the under jaw projecting. A circular tuft of fine close-cut hair grows on his ball-round skull. The arms, which are extraordinarily long and thin, adapt themselves to the most rapid movements, just like those of monkeys when climbing or clambering. The hands and feet are, on the contrary, perfectly human, excepting that the legs from the thigh to the heel are particularly long. The gait of this being is exactly like that of a monkey, frightfully rapid; the arms then lie loosely and half stretched out over the breast, and the body makes a peculiar movement. This strange creature, when angry, rolls about over the ground like a ball, bites his body, and pulls out his hair. He is, however, mostly calm, and sits in a squatting position with his long arms round his neck. He is accompanied by his mother, an ordinary Tanjore native woman, who looks after her queer child with true motherly tenderness, and makes herself intelligible by means of signs, or by sound which her apish son seems to understand. He, agreeably to the monkey nature, eats fruit only; money he knows not, but he throws away any that is given to him. Very shy of men, he, when inquisitive persons come to see him, rushes to his mother forthwith; when people observe mother and son during these repeated embraces, which strikingly resemble caresses by a young orangoutang, they become involuntarily astonished at his veritable curiosity."

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PEOPLE USING THE BOOMERANG.—Colonel FOX, in his address before the Anthropological Subsection of the British Association, refers to the use of the boomerang in different countries, and remarks that he has traced this primeval weapon of the Australians to the Dravidian races of the Indian peninsula and to the ancient Egyptians; and he states that all these races have been referred by Professor Huxley to the Australoid stock, and that a connection between the Australian and Dravidian languages has been suggested by various philologists. In reply to the objection that the Dravidian boomerang does not return, like the Australian weapon, he states that the return flight is not a matter of such primary importance as to constitute a generic difference, the utility of the return flight, due to the comparative thinness and lightness of the Australian weapon, having been greatly exaggerated. The essential principle of the boomerang consists in its bent and flat form, by means of which it can be thrown with a rotary movement, thereby increasing the range and velocity of the trajectory. In this connection the recent discovery by Dr. Edward Palmer of the use of the boomerang among the American Indians possesses a high interest. This gentleman, in the course of his explorations, found this to be the principal weapon among the Moqui Indians of Northern Arizona and New Mexico replacing the gun and the bow and arrow. It is used more especially in killing rabbits, the motion by which it is thrown for this purpose being similar to that of the stone made to skip on the surface of the water. At a distance of 25 to 30 yards the rabbits is rarely missed, however rapidly he may be moving. The animal furnishes the principal meat eaten by these Indians, while its skin is worked into rugs and robes. The wood of which the Moqui boomerang is made is obtained from the crooked branches of a species of walnut, procured by the barter of sheep, corn, &c., from Navajoes, who own the locality (the canon of Chelly) in which it is found. More recently the same weapon has been detected, according to a communication to the California Academy of Sciences, among some of the tribes of the California Indians; and it is possible that further investigation will show a still more extended use of it among the Indians.—*Town and Country.*

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W. BLACKHALL,
Bombay, 1st July 1873. Manager.

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